# CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
# FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VII.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, July 3, 1823. (Number 5.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*


## Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New-York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
7-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
5-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Skiffs, and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant sorts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's nap and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks,
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArn.

May 29, 1823. 52tf.

## RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

### IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind, can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRE'S *Anti-Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*,
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

## Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Cumberland, June term, 1823, we will proceed to sell, on Saturday, the 26th day of July next, at the dwelling-house of John Murchison, Esq. on Upper Little River, (formerly known as McLean's bridge,) the following negroes belonging to the estate of John McLean, Esq. dec'd. viz: Dick, and Ceily his wife, Wilson, Dan and old Flora, on a credit of six months. Bond, with approved security, will be required before delivery of the property.

DANL. McLEAN, }
D. GILTREE, } *Adm'rs.*
June 26, 1823. 4:3w.

## Rags! Rags!

CASH and the highest price given for clean Linen and cotton *RAGS*, at D. & P. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4:6m

## HATS.

HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received 30 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are drabs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

*Old Cogniac Brandy,—Jamaica Rum—Holland Gin—Wines, &c. &c.*

Enquire at his old stand, on Green-street.

ANSON BAILEY.

*Also on hand,*
20 Barrels best Double ALE.
Enquire as above.

A. B.

June 12. 2:8w.

## CHEAP WHOLESALE

## Drug & Medicine Store.

*Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.*

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

## David Anderson, Jr.

## Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

**Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,**

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also, Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

*Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.*

## STILLS

## MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing.

## *The Mansion Hotel*

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45tf

## MANSION HOTEL,

*FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.*

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

*Dillon Jordan.*

## THE MANSION HOTEL

**Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:**

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment.

*Fayetteville, May 22, 1823.* 51.tf.

## EQUITY SALES
### Of Mortgaged Premises.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Cumberland, made Spring Term, 1823, in a certain cause, in said court pending, wherein James R. King and another are complainants, and Abner F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose to sale and sell by Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th July next, certain Lots on Hay street, Fayetteville, on the south side thereof near the Town House, the Tenements thereon now occupied as shops or stores by Messrs. G. W. M'Donald, Joseph Arey, Charles Clark and Nevin M'Leran.

The Lot will be divided into two or more pieces or parcels, plan whereof will shortly be lodged at the store of Mr. Nevin M'Leran, for the inspection of intending purchasers. Titles will be made to the purchasers by the Clerk and Master and by Abner F. Bowell, and possession will be given on the terms of sale being previously complied with.

*Terms of Sale,*—Six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Clerk and Master, and his successors in office.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.
CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland County, Sc. 6th May, 1823.
49-tdos

## Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## Ranaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 28, 1823. } 48:tf.

## For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street, formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12. 2:tf.

## State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox *vs.* John Rogers—Original Attachment levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendent, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk
16 h. April 1823 47

## ABIJAH WHITING
*Has Just Received,*

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

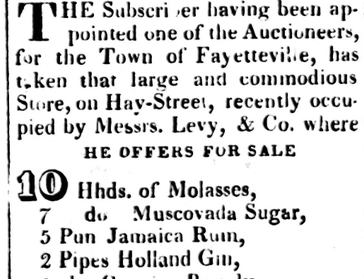
A handsome assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15 50:tf

## New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
***Coppersmith's Business.***

in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

**STILLS**
*Of Various Sizes,*

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823. 43-4m.

## AUCTION AND Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers, for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do. Cognac Brandy,
20 Bbls. Sugar,
18 do. New England Rum,
20 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards.
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;

Together with an assortment of *Dry Goods and Cutlery.*

E. W. Willkings.

May 1.—48:tf.

## The Academy in Pittsborough

IS still in operation, under the superintendance of the Rev. Nathaniel H. Harris.—The 2d session will commence on the 8th of July next. There is also an excellent female school in the same village under the charge of Miss Mary McKenzie. Board can be obtained at from 6 to 8 dollars per month. It is unnecessary to make any mention of the healthiness of the place, as it is well known to be as much so, as any situation in the state.

JOSEPH SMALL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsboro' Chatham county, }
June 13, 1823. } 4:3up.

## Southern Preacher.

AS the materials for this work are now nearly collected, and will soon be arranged, I wish, before committing it to the press, to ascertain the number of copies subscribed for. For obvious reasons, I have resolved, that the number of copies to be printed shall not greatly exceed the number previously engaged. Postmasters and other persons holding subscription papers for the work, will therefore oblige me, by communicating to me, through the medium of the mail, as speedily as they conveniently can, the number of subscribers they have obtained.

COLIN M'IVER. *Editor.*

N. B. Editors of newspapers, friendly to the propagation of evangelical truth, will promote the cause of literature and religion, by giving this request an insertion in their respective papers.

5:3t. C. McI.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } *District of*
*North-Carolina District,* } *Cape Fear, to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 7th day of March, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, the Rev. Colin M'Iver, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, viz: "The Southern Preacher, a collection of Sermons from the manuscripts of several eminent ministers of the gospel, residing in the Southern States, carefully selected from the original manuscripts, with the consent and approbation of their respective authors, by the Rev. Colin M'Iver." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints." In witness whereof, CARLETON WALKER, clerk of the said District, hath hereunto annexed his hand, and affixed his seal, the date above mentioned.

CARLETON WALKER.

## Interesting Publications.

JUST received and for sale at the Post office,

Major Long's Expedition. (with engravings.)
Brookes' Gazetteer—1823.
Combee's Phrenology.
Carey's new Atlas.
White on Cattle Medicine.
Sporting Anecdotes.
Jamieson's Logic.
Peverel of the Peak.
Percy Anecdotes.
Seventy-six.
Moore's Loves of the Angels.
Rejected Addresses.
Irving's Catechisms of antiquities, chemistry, biography, &c &c.

June 19, 1823. 3:5t.

## $20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, about the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE*. He is of rather small stature, very black, and of a pleasing countenance. He is about twenty-one or two years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Luther's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Gates, where he was raised and where Mr. Luther got him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to whoever will apprehend and deliver George to me; and I will give a reward of fifty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harboring, supporting or employing him since he ran away, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.

Deep River, June 15. 1823. 3:tf.

*** The Editor of the Star at Raleigh, and the Edenton Gazette, will publish this advertisement four times, and send their accounts to the Observer Office for payment.

## Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
15 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 1823. 1.tf.

## For Sale,

A LIGHT handsome northern built GIG with Harness. Apply at the store of C. & P. Mallett, Hay street.

*June* 26, 1823. 4 2.

## Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, will come forward and settle the same with *L. Fitzharris*, who is authorized to grant discharges. *WM. T. MS.*

June 7th, 1823. 2.4w.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Account of the introduction of the TEA-PLANT into Cayenne, with observations on its culture.

The recent importation of some young plants of the tea tree into Cayenne, has induced the *Society for Instruction*, in Guiana, to circulate the following information respecting this valuable plant.

The tea tree does not grow naturally any where but in China, but it is cultivated in many gardens of Europe and America. It rises to the height of five or six feet; its leaves are oval or elliptical, from one to two inches in length, and of a deep and glossy green. Its flowers (which are always numerous, rather large, and of a very pleasing appearance) are white, and are each composed of a calyx, petals, and a great number of stamina.

China and Japan are the only countries at present, in which the plant is cultivated in large quantities, and where the leaves are prepared in the manner in which we see them.

According to Kemfer, it will grow in any soil and climate; others say it prefers a pliable soil, and an aspect partly shaded.

At the age of three years it begins to be fit for use; and every six or eight years, the ground is replanted with new trees.

We shall now give all that we have been able to learn respecting the gathering and the preparation of the leaves, which is the only part of the tree of which any use is made.

In February and March, the cultivator gathers the young and tender leaves when they are only of a few days growth; and in consequence of their comparative scarcity, and their high price, these are generally consumed only by the rich. This is called the *imperial tea*.

The second gathering is made in May, when some of the leaves have attained their usual growth, but others are not so far advanced. Both of these are plucked indiscriminately, as they occur, and this mixture of the young and mature leaf is the *Bohea*.

The third and last gathering is made about the middle of summer, when all the leaves are at their full growth. This kind of tea is the coarsest, and is usually consumed by the poor.

Although each leaf is carefully plucked one by one, not to injure the plant, a labourer will gather from six to twelve pounds per day. The leaves are dried upon heated iron plates. They are continually turned with great quickness, till they are so hot that they can scarcely be any longer touched with the hand. They are then thrown upon mats, from which the workman afterwards takes them, one by one, and rolls them in his hands, while others fan them continually, to cool them rapidly, in order that they may preserve their rolled up form.

This process is repeated several times, until all the humidity of the leaves is extracted: but the iron plates are heated less and less, and the rolling is made more slowly and with greater care.

When the leaves are thus made perfectly dry, they are packed in boxes, that they may preserve their perfume until they go into the market.

## Foreign.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Eight days later from Europe.*—The packet ship Canada, Capt. May, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the evening of the 16th ult. The New York papers furnish the following articles of intelligence received by this vessel.

Although the news from the French armies, as given officially in the Paris papers, is ten days later, we do not find that they had made any greater progress in the invasion of Spain than was known by the last arrival. The occupation of Burgos was then announced; and we are now told that "the head quarters have been at Burgos since the 9th," and that "the first corps has made its movement upon Valladolid."—An order of day appears, for the "Army of the Pyrenees" to march on the 5th of May, "to advance upon Madrid"; and it is stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th, that letters had been received in London from Madrid, dated the 25th April, from which it appeared, that the French were expected there, as all obstacles to their advance had been removed, and as it was the intention of the Spanish government, and the commander of the province, not to impede them.

The garrison of Pampeluna, it is stated, have attempted a sally, and have been driven back with loss. The French accounts also state that Ballasteros had lost a great part of his troops by desertion, and was retiring precipitately with the rest on Valencia, where his retreat would be intercepted by the victorious Ulmann; the Duke d'Angouleme appeared not to be in haste to leave Burgos, which is about 120 miles from Madrid. It is stated in the bulletin that the reception of the Duke in this place "was very brilliant;" but when Marshal Soult under the orders of Napoleon, marched into Andalusia, he wrote that "the inhabitants were all in repose; their countenances were open and placid; and that King Joseph was every where received with enthusiastic joy." Marshal Soult went home without an army, nevertheless. The left of the army yet linger on the banks of the Ebro. There were indeed several rumors that a battle had been fought between the corps of Mina, and that of Marshal Moncey, in Catalonia, and that much loss had been sustained on both sides. Nothing certain, however, was known upon this subject. There is also another rumor brought by a passenger on board of the Canada, that just previously to his sailing, news was received that Mina had succeeded in his original project of carrying the war into France, and was actually at some distance within the French territory.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A great meeting was held yesterday, at which Lord Milton presided, when sundry resolutions were carried unanimously, for the purpose of aiding the Greeks in their efforts to emancipate themselves from Turkish tyranny.

We have received accounts from Seville of the 1st inst. upon the accuracy of which perfect reliance may be placed. They represent that the state of Spain becomes more and more deplorable—the Guerilla Leaders acting every where as Independent Chiefs, levying what contributions they please, and harrassing the inhabitants in all possible ways. The Cortes have little influence beyond Seville and Cadiz, but they continue to pass strong decrees.

[*Courier.*

There is one circumstance which occurs to us at this moment, and which may not be undeserving of attention, viewed in connexion with what may be the probable designs of Mina. We allude to the corps of French and Italian refugees, of which we heard so much before the war commenced, but not one syllable since. What has become of them? Where are they? We were told that some half dozen were killed by a French cannon ball when the army first moved across Bidassoa, and we have been told nothing more. Now the fact is notorious—it is within our own positive knowledge that a considerable number of disaffected individuals—names of note, too, in the recent annals of political crime—proceeded to Spain for purposes of no equivocal character. Where they now are we know not: we only know where such men leagued together for such ends as they propose to themselves, should be, and where we confess, we expect to find them, namely, with Mina.—*Ib.*

*French diplomatic Arrangements*—The French government, already calculating on the success of its arms in Spain, has appointed a new Ambassador at Madrid. The following diplomatic arrangements, may be regarded as correct:—The Marquis de Talaru, Peer of France, is appointed ambassador of France at Madrid. He will commence his journey at the same time with the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers.

M. Hyde de Neuville, who was long ago appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, will not set off for a year or more.

From the London Sun of May 16.

It is now certain that Russia *has assembled an army on the Vistula*, and the rumours of the intended journey of the Emperor Alexander to Bad Ems, seem to indicate the manner in which this force is meant to be employed. Projects have been attributed to his imperial majesty, which, if true, would be rather inconsistent with the character of a faithful Ally of the French government, and would give the Spaniards no reason to apprehend any thing from Russian hostility! We shall not otherwise allude to the alleged projects at present. All that we have to say is this—that affairs are obviously approaching to a crisis which must *involve Europe in another general war.* We have always, as our readers know, anticipated that the frantic attack upon Spain, would bring matters to this pass at last. We, therefore, shall not be surprised by the tremendous events which are at hand. Unless the war between France and Spain be brought to a speedy close, indeed, either by the triumph of the French, or by a peace founded on mutual concessions, *England will be forced into the conflict sooner than the public generally apprehend.* We make this assertion on no slight grounds; and from no other motive than a desire to put those on their guard, who might be injured by a sudden change of the policy of the country. It will be seen that we do not trifle with a subject so serious. *In the highest political quarters it is now believed that our neutrality cannot be much longer maintained.*"

NEW-YORK, JUNE 24.

Yesterday the ship London, Capt. Candler, arrived at this port, in 33 days from Portsmouth. We are indebted to Capt. Candler for the Star of May 17th, one day later than before received from London. From this paper we learn some interesting particulars of the military operations in the controversy between France and Spain. One of the most important is the intelligence stated to have been received from Paris, that Mina with his troops had entered France—an event that is said to have excited general amazement in the French capital. As there are no forces in that part of France to oppose him, it is said that Moncey must detach a body of troops from his army, or Mina will be left to pursue his own course. The consequence of this intelligence at Paris was, a fall in the funds, in spite of all ministerial influence to uphold them.

No serious opposition appears to be made to the advance of the army under the Duke of Angouleme. He reached Borgos on the 9th of May, and was expected to proceed towards Madrid on the 13th. All his stages are marked out from day to day from the 13th to the 29th—on which day he was expected to reach Madrid—with as much precision as if he was on a party of pleasure in his own dominions. Whether his progress (wind and weather permitting) will be as exact as seems to be expected, will be known in due season.

The Spanish fortified towns which the French troops have for so long a time besieged, do not appear to have surrendered; on the contrary, it is stated that at St. Sebastian's a sortie had been made, by which the French suffered a great loss.

The Spanish and Portuguese united forces, to the number of 13.000, are said to have reached Valladolid, in consequence of which, the French, who had advanced to that place, have found it convenient to fall back.

By an article from St. Petersburgh, dated April 26th, it would seem that the Russian army was about to be reduced, instead of enlarged, and that an Imperial ukase to that effect would shortly be published.

The health of the King of Great Britain was so much improved, that the daily bulletins had ceased being published.

What effects the incursion of Mina into the territory of France would produce, can only be conjectured. One thing would seem necessarily to follow—all supplies from home for Moncey's army would necessarily be intercepted. Besides, if suffered to go unmolested into France, whilst the French army was marching further into Spain, the mischief he might do would be incalculable. And if Moncey should follow, as would seem to be almost absolutely necessary, Mina's manœuvre would be not only reputable to him as a skilful officer, but highly beneficial to his country.

We shall look with much solicitude for intelligence from time to time from Europe. The contest between France and Spain is assuming a very interesting aspect.

The Spanish garrison at St Sebastian, had make a sortie, by which the French had suffered considerable loss.

It it said in the South of France many malcontents were anxiously waiting the arrival of the Spanish force, to hoist the tri-colored flag.

The French frigate Juno had captured a Spanish armed brig of 14 guns, on the coast of Catalonia, and sent her to Marseilles.

LONDON, MAY 17.

*Courier Office, 12 o'clock.*—We have just received, by express, the Etolie of yesterday morning. The following are extracts:

*Paris, May 16.*—The Count d'Etpagne is appointed Viceroy of Navarre.

Letters from Lisbon of the 1st inst. confirm what we had announced, that General Riego had turned to Portugal, after having pursued Amarante as far as Leon, not having been able to overtake him.

They write from Seville that St. Miguel has set out to rejoin the constitutional army.

The decline of the English funds has influenced the French *Rentes;* that is the cause of their fall, and not the defeat of General Donnadieu, which was yesterday currently reported. Mina, by advancing upon Berga, has merely retarded his ruin. All the divisions of the French and Spanish army burn with impatience to encounter him.

*Paris, May 15, 4 o'clock. P. M.*—Mina has entirely out generaled his antagonists—both the French and Spanish Royalists, both regular officers, and men of the Fatih. A despatch arrived this morning from Marshal Moncey, dated the 11th inst. in which the Marshal announces a severe check to the invading army. It was the intention of the commander of the united French and Spanish forces, to compel Mina to fight near Vich, or to drive him within the walls of Barcelona. For this purpose, all the divisions of their army had been manœuvring for ten days. The Constitutional General saw their intentions, and he entirely defeated them. Instead of retreating by Olot and Castlefort upon Campredon, as was at first said, he turned right upon Ripoll, drove before him Romagosa and a division of French troops, and with the greatest part of his force has marched upon Berga. He has now a free passage into Arragon. Having gained the valley of the Segra, he can either proceed towards Lerida, occupy Cerdagna, or threaten the rear of the allied troops in Catalonia. This able movement excites even the admiration of his antagonists.

The report current among well informed persons is, that he has taken 2000 prisoners. This I merely mention as a report, but the previous facts may be relied on with perfect certainty.

"P. S. The Government here is in great consternation. Moncey has ordered the Generals engaged to be reprimandad; at the same time orders have beeu given to palliate their fault, by saying that Mina is flying before them.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

The communications on the road from Irun to Vittoria, having need of protection, several detachments of troops have been withdrawn from the army besieging St. Sebastian for that service. The garrison of that place having noticed the reduction of the force before the town, took occasion to make a *sortie* last night, which has put in their power a number of prisoners.

Two new guerilla chieftains have presented themselves; one named Mendeca, ex aid-de-camp to General Porlier, the other Colonel Pablo, surnamed Chapalangara; the latter has specially undertaken to scour the route leading from Vittoria through Salvatierra to Pampeluna. One of the sons of Count Espelette, ex Viceroy of Navarre, is also in that province at the head of a guerilla party.

The advanced guard of the French army, which was at Valladolid, received orders to retrace its steps and has returned in four days to Burgos. It is thought that this retrograde movement has for its object, to avoid an action with the Portuguese, France being at peace with that country.

Since the first of this month no couriers had been expedited from Madrid to the districts occupied by the French army.

General Ballasteros continues to follow the army of Molitor at the distance of a day's march; some important affair is expected to take place in Catalonia.

*LATEST FROM FRANCE.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 24.

The packet ship Montano, Capt. Smith, from Havre, arrived last evening—having brought Paris papers and private intelligence to the 19th of May—being three days later than was received yesterday via London. For the following translations we are indebted to the editors of the American.

Among the passengers who came in the Montano, was the honorable *Albert Gallatin*, American Minister at the Court of St. Cloud.

PARIS, MAY 18.—The report yesterday circulated, of the complete defeat of a corps of Royalist Spaniards, 2000 strong, commanded by Romagosa, by Mina, who fell unexpectedly upon them, becomes to-day more probable. It is said that the plan of Mina, was to attack in order to disperse the two divisions of Eroles and Romagosa, before coming to hand with the French army. It is said that Gen. Quesada, who was blockading Santona with 3 or 4000 men of the army of the Faith, having attempted to cause some soldiers to be shot, for want of discipline, was suddenly abandoned by his whole corps d'armee. It is even said that there was a sort of mutiny, and that the general of the Faith was obliged to fly, accompanied only by a single aid-de-camp. According to the same story several battalions had been detached from the French army in the vicinity in order to keep up the blockade of Santona. It is said that the Marshal Duke of Albufera, (Suchet) is about to take his departure for the army.

A letter from Perpignan of the 7th May, gives as a report, "that the French commandant of the town of Figueras, sent to the commander of the fortress a flag, begging him not to fire upon the city, as it injured it very much, menacing him at the same time with rigorous treatment, when captured, if he should persist in his course. The Spanish commander received the flag, and message, sent back the messenger, and immediately commenced a fire upon the town.

PARIS, MAY 17.

From the corps blockading Pampeluna, they write on the 7th—"The city is closely pressed, within short cannon shot, by 6 battalions and 8 squadrons, of the 3d corps of Coudy's division, and by 3000 Spanish Royalists. These forces will be augmented in a few days, by the arrival of 3 battalions of the 14th regiment, from France, and by 3000 Navarrois, whom the Brigadier, Santos Ladon, is bringing from Saragossa by Jaca. The French and the Spanish Royalists live in the most perfect harmony—they are rivals only in the zeal with which they support the fatigues of the service and the rigors of the season. The garrison of Pampeluna, which is composed of the skeletons of 5 or 7 regiments, and 500 militiamen, forming altogether an effective force of less than 300 men, sustains daily losses from desertion. They dare no longer to hazard any sorties. Fresh meat is already very scarce in the city, while the blockading troops enjoy great abundance. It is thought that if the battering train were arrived, that Pampeluna, notwithstanding the strength of its walls, would not be long before it opened its gates."—*Journal des Debats.*

*Interesting from the Spanish Main.*

From the Correspondent of the National Advocate.

*Reported capture of Maracaibo. and total defeat of Gen. Morales.*

CURRACOA, MAY 30, 1823.

We have had for several days past, flying rumors of the fall of Maracaibo, and defeat of Gen Morales,—all of which, however, wanted confirmation. By an arrival to day from Aruba we have received the grateful intelligence that the reports are true, and that Maracaibo has actually surrendered to the victorious arms of Colombia, and fell in the following manner:

On the 19th inst. two Spanish armed schooners sailed from Maracaibo for Porto Cabello, not knowing that the Colombian Admiral, Padilla, had crossed the bar a few hours previous, and by whom they were shortly captured; the whole fleet then stood to the Lagoon, and at daylight Admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors and make sail for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them; all things being prepared, at 7. A. M. the manœuvre commenced, the whole Colombian fleet made sail in chase of these two decoy vessels,—they were seen by the forts, which, not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored close under fort St. Carlos, and remained in battle array, firing blank cartridges at Padilla till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners, and the crews entered the fort with three cheers; in a few moments, however, the Spaniards found out *the cheat*, and were thrown into confusion; this gallant little band of Colombians harassed them in the rear whilst Padilla in front was pouring in a galling fire,—the carnage now became dreadful. the Colombian brig of war *Mars* was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished. Morales, finding his situation a bad one, retreated with his army to Gibraltar, leaving Admiral Padilla and the Colombian forces in possession of his strong hold; the forts being manned by the Patriots and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city, "which immediately rallied round the standard of Liberty." Morales, not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cabello, taking Coro in his way. When two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of Gen. Paez; an action ensued, and Morales' army was completely routed. In this, as in several other actions, the Spanish General displayed a want of courage, leaving the field of battle, and his army to the mercy of the enemy; this is the sum total of the news received to-day.

## DOMESTIC.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. John Frost, of Currituck County, (N. C.) was killed on Sunday, 25th ult. by lightning, at the Sycamores, near Mr. Portlock's, within a mile and a half of the Great Bridge, Norfolk county, while on his way to market.—He has left a wife and several children to lament his untimely death. Mr. Jacob Gregory, who was in company, had taken shelter under the cart and was stunned by the shock, but fortunately received very little injury.

*Am. Beacon.*

RALEIGH, JUNE 27.

*Effects of Lightning.*—After several weeks of remarkably dry weather, we were visited on Monday last with a violent storm of wind and rain, accompanied with very severe thunder and lightning. During the storm, a large Barn in this vicinity, belonging to Capt. Theo. Hunter, was struck by lightning, and in a few minutes, with its contents, was entirely consumed. The barn contained about twenty barrels of Corn, and upwards of ten thousand weight of sheaf Oats. We learn, that a small tree, within the limits of the city, was struck about the same time, and so great was the concussion it produced, that two or three individuals in its vicinity were personally injured, though not seriously. We understand that the young Corn in the neighborhood lies generally prostrate, though it is believed it will again rise under the vivifying influence of a warm sun.—*Reg.*

*Horrid Murder*—We have seldom seen an account of a more deliberate and cruel murder, than the following, furnished us by a respectable gentleman of the county in which the foul act was perpetrated. On the 6th inst. near Mechanic's Hill in Moore county, as Mr. *James Lake* was returning home about sun set, riding alone, in a one horse waggon, he was shot dead with a rifle ball, by the hand of some base murderer, who had secreted himself in the woods, and waited his return, to destroy that, which he had not power again to give. The ball struck near the middle of his breast, passed through and ranging a little to the right, so as to break a rib, lodged in the lower part of the back. The murderous design of the assassin was so fully effected, that the unfortunate victim to his wrath never moved after receiving the fatal wound. When discovered the next morning, he was found in an erect position, having still the reins and whip in his hands—the horse having very gentle, had quietly gone to grazing. He was found by his own father, who was accidentally passing in search of cattle. The shocking feelings must have experienced on the occasion, every brother can well imagine.

A Jury of Inquest was held over the body, and from the testimony of the witnesses, suspicion rested on a man by the name of *Abednego Manes*, as the murderer. It was deposed, that said Manes had been heard to swear repeatedly, that he would *shoot* the deceased—which being corroborated by several circumstances, he was arrested and committed to Jail to await his trial. No doubt, our informant adds, is entertained of his guilt; tho' the prisoner, from a belief that no eye was witness to the deed, appears perfectly unconcerned as to the issue of the matter.—*Ib.*

*Murder.*—Mrs. M'Kay, a young woman of reputable character, and the wife of a master shoemaker in St. Anne street, was murdered on Saturday in open day, a short time after noon, in a ditch between the walls of the fortifications, in the rear of the esplanade. The body was discovered through accident by a corporal of sappers and miners, shockingly mutilated, the skull having been pierced by four bayonet wounds.—*Quebec Gaz.*

Wilkesbarre, Pa. June 14.

Was found on Friday, the 9th of May, in Palmyra, Pike county, the body of a man, supposed to have been since the 12th of March, as he was seen that day in a state of intoxication, by several persons. He had lain the greater part of the time under water, and was found by a man hunting cows. His umbrella and staff were lying near him—the head was separated from the body, and lying about ten paces from it.—Some papers were found about him by which it appeared his name was *Denman Coe*. He was one of the first settlers of Wayne County—had emigrated to Ohio a number of years since, and had lived a wandering life for several years.

A Jury of inquisition brought in a verdict of accidental Death by intoxication and cold.

EASTON, JUNE 23.

The Academy in this town was struck with lightning on Friday evening last, and the cupola, walls, doors, &c. considerably injured. This is another instance of the danger of topping cupolas with an iron rod, without extending it to the ground. Had this happened in the day time, while the pupils were assembled, the consequences most probably would have been terrific. Lightning rods do not appear to be in the estimation they deserve: buildings standing alone or elevated, would seldom be injured had they one or more of these guards judiciously placed.

*Manufacture of Pins*—We observe it stated in the Mechanics' Gazette, that Mr. Whittemore, of this city, has so improved the machine for making *Pins*, (originally invented by an American) as to make from the simple wire, 60 per *minute*, completely headed and pointed entirely by the machine, with only one hand to turn the crank. Great as this ingenious improvement is, we learn from the *Minerva*, that a native American, who is now a resident of Philadelphia, has lately invented a machine for making pins, about three feet square, which may be worked by a boy of 12 years old, who, without any previous instruction, can make *sixty pins in a minute*, being *double* the number manufactured in the same space by Mr. Whitte-

ore's invention. All that is necessary in the new machine, is to introduce the end of a coil of wire, and by turning a crank, the wire is gradually drawn into the machine; is there cut to the proper length r the shank of the pin; a spiral ad is simultaneously formed, and aced on it; afterwards both are tached firmly together; and, by eans of a grindstone, the point is rmed, and the pin falls out of the achine, which, after having been bmitted to the process of whitenig, is, in every respect, like those ow imported from Great Britain.

*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

We understand that Col. Wm. cRee, late of the corps of Enneers; Lieut. Col. R. Lee, Suerintendent of the National rmory at Springfield, Massachuetts; and Capt. G. Talcott, of e Ordnance Department, have en appointed to explore the estern Country, under the Act ssed at the last session of Conress, for the establishment of a ational Armory upon the Westn waters.

These gentlemen assembled at tsburgh, and are now engaged making the necessary examiions. We are informed that eir tour will embrace the whole xtent of the Western waters, and t every site, which may be supsed to be suitable for an Armo-y, will receive a particular exmination.

From the general attainments, ng experience, and practical owledge, of these gentlemen, e may expect that their arduous ties will be very satisfactorily erformed.—*Nat Intel.*

We learn that Return J. Meigs s resigned the office of Postmasr General of the United States his successor is not yet designated.

It is stated in the New York newsers, in an authoritative tone, that . Meigs was *removed* from office. r this statement there is no foundtion. The President, in accepting s gentleman's resignation which es not take effect until the first y July, did it in terms of knowledgment and consideration f his patriotic services, especially the late war.—*Nat. Intel.*

LITTLE ROCK, MAY 13.

*A Rog e.*—A boat belonging o the Missionary establishment t Dwight, in the Cherokee nation n the Arkansa, arrived at this lace on Saturday last, from the outh of White river, with supplies from New Orleans for that stablishment. On the night before she arrived, Darvis (to whose harge the boat and cargo had een confided, by the Rev. Mr Finney,) stole the skiff belonging o the boat, and absconded. He ook with him, we understand, between two and three hundred ollars in money, a quantity of ugar, coffee, cheese, a roll of loth, a bag containing donations f clothing, and several other rticles belonging to the missionary establishment. On the following morning, three of the boatmen tarted in a canoe in pursuit of im.—[*Arkansas Gazette.*

*Manumission.*—One day last week there came to this borough a wagon loaded with blacks of both sexes and of various ages, to the number of 28. Upon being interrogated, they said, they had been set free by their master, Mr. James Gunnell, of Fauquier county, Va. at his death, and were now *hunting homes;* and that he had given them the *team* and $300, to make the best of them. We understand they did not wish to bind any of their children, but to bind them out for the irvictuals and clothes, until they could themselves get places as hirelings.—*Carlisle Pa. paper.*

MANUFACTURE! On Friday last week, Mrs. Ann Clegg was delivered of *three fine boys*, at the mills of the Union manufacturing company on the Patapsco. So it seems that one branch of domestic industry is "flourishing," but whether at the "expense of every other interest," we leave it to the editors of the "National Intelligencer" to determine.

*Niles' Reg.*

A recent discovery is said to have been made, that oil extracted from cotton seed will answer for painting, that it is found even superior to linseed oil for this purpose. The machinery necessary for picking the cotton, it is stated, may be easily converted to the purpose of making the oil. A patent has been granted to Mr. George P. Degges, for securing the advantages resulting from this discovery, and we hope our planters may eventually find in the value of their cotton seed some set off for the low price of cotton with.—*Augusta Chron.*

# FAYETTEVILLE:

*THURSDAY, JULY 3. 1823.*

Some three or four weeks ago, we received two communications by mail, (*franked*, but not *post-marked,*) which, for divers good and substantial reasons, as we shall soon show, we declined publishing. A regard for the feelings of the authors, whom, we charitably supposed, tho' not good writers, might be gentlemen, induced us to give only a general reason for withholding their pieces from the public eye—a reason which could neither have wounded their sensibility, nor given offence to any one who had not in his composition too great a proportion of self-conceit. It however *did* offend; and a mail last week brought us the following spirited and elegant note from *Spectator* and *Honestus*, whom we now take to be one and indivisible. We give it as it came to hand without presuming to make the least alteration:

June 20th 1823——

Mr Editor

You will confer a greater on the Spectator and, Honestus by transmitting their respective pieces to: Wooley's Store Montgomery, than you would have done in giving them publicity through the medium of your paper

Spectator prefers a simple Garb, and Honestus likes to go in plain style, and they both cordially despise affectation or, the fastidious.

Yours &c

S. & H.

So much for the note. We are really unwilling to waste any more paper on so trifling an affair; but being somewhat apprehensive that it may be owing to our want of taste in not being able to discern and appreciate the beauties of "*Spectator,*" we subjoin the concluding paragraph of his "rejected" essay, being the one which, for the richness of its language, its beautiful and appropriate similes, will set him off to most advantage. And as "Spectator prefers a simple garb, and Honestus likes to go in plain style," we give it verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim. Let the public judge whether the mantle of *Addison* has fallen on the modern *Spectator*, and how far we sinned in throwing among our waste paper the whole piece, of which we now give the following elegant specimen:

Gamblers may I think be properly compared to owls and wolves which lie concealed during the day meditating where to prowl at night and no sooner than night comes they sally forth in pursuit of their prey like a roaring lion seeking whom they may devour and, they act in a similar manner; for it matters not whether it is a fat, or a lean gander (so they have pluck) a half grown shoat or an old Ram the sane and insane I mean the mania a poon they devour them indiscriminately without mercy. SPECTATOR.

N. B. We shall not take the trouble to forward "their respective pieces to Wooley's store, Montgomery county." A polite request would have been cheerfully complied with.

Late accounts from France and Spain, are rather favorable than otherwise to the Spanish cause. Difficulties appear to be thickening around the invading force, rendering its movements extremely cautious, its progress slow, and the final success of the unholy attack on Spanish liberty still more doubtful. The Duke d'Angouleme is evidently not destined to eclipse the glory of him who preceded his highness in a similar attempt on Spain; and the contrast between the Duke and the late idol of France, Napoleon, will not, we should suppose, make a very favorable impression on the minds of the French soldiers. The skilful manœuvre of Mina, by which he placed himself in the *rear* of the French army, caused considerable sensation in Paris; and the bungling attempt of the government to misrepresent the fact, by calling that a *retreat* which was so plainly an *advance*, and representing Mina as being *forced* into a situation, by the skill of the French generals, from which he would find it difficult to extricate himself, shows clearly enough that it was a circumstance as unexpected as alarming. There seems to be no doubt that Mina has fallen upon a corps of 2000 royalist Spaniards, and cut them up, at the very moment when they supposed him to be *lost*: it may be inferred, from this alone, that he is an antagonist not to be contemned, and that his presence on the French frontier is attended with no imaginary danger.

The news from South America,—of the correctness of which there is no doubt,—is interesting and important. It is a little singular, that while Spain is making such noble sacrifices, to maintain her independence against the attacks of the Holy Allies, she should at the same time persevere in her attempts to rivet the chains of slavery on the patriots in South America; but consistency of conduct is not less rare in nations than in individuals.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prospect in the spring, of the wheat crops in Virginia, in consequence of the ravages of the Hessian fly, it is now stated that they will be better, on an average, than they have been for several years past. This is very cheering; and demands renewed thanks to the great Author of nature, whose promise we have, that "while the earth remains, seed time and harvest shall not fail." In the upper counties of this state, we understand, the crops of wheat are abundant, enabling the husbandmen to return from "their fields rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them." Fruit, we believe, in some parts of the state, has been partially destroyed; while in others the trees are loaded. In short, we may say, that our mother earth, with her usual kindness, has not been sparing, but has provided for us with a liberal hand, the utile cum dulci, a plenty of the good and substantial things of life.

## *FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.*

The examination of the students of this institution was attended to on Wednesday, the 25th ult. The School Committee report that they received satisfactory evidence of the assiduous attention and persevering exertions of the teachers, and of the encouraging proficiency of the scholars. Due regard appeared to have been paid to correct spelling and accurate reading, both in prose and in poetry. Specimens of very great improvement in writing were exhibited. The committee also remarked, with pleasure, that the young ladies had been carefully taught to make *their own pens*, which is too often neglected. The examinations on Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, were highly satisfactory. In short, in all the branches the pupils acquitted themselves in an honorable manner. The committee express their belief that every exertion will be made on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, to give satisfaction to the parents and guardians of children, and increased respectability to the Academy.

JOHN D. ECCLES, } *Com. of*
R. H. MORRISON, } *Visitation.*

## *AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

An Agricultural Society was formed in Richmond county, on the 20th day of May last. A constitution was proposed and adopted, subject to future amendments, and the following officers appointed for the ensuing year: Col. John Blue, President; Hector MacEachin and John MacAlister, Vice Presidents; Wm. McLeod, Secretary; Duncan McIntyre, Treasurer; Robert Campbell, Collector; George McIntosh, Alex. Shaw, John Carmichael, Alex. McMillan, and Tryon McFarland, Inspectors.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

In the Liverpool circular and price current, which we yesterday published, we saw introduced for the first time within our recollection, the article of Egyptian cotton; which, though stated to have been badly cleaned, and not of a good colour, sold for 11d; equal to the price of inferior Sea Islands. This staple, to which, hitherto, our Southern country has been so much indebted for its prosperity, can be raised throughout such an immense region of the earth, that having now become so important and universal an article of consumption as certainly to command a price at all times, there is reason to apprehend that its cultivation will be more generally undertaken. The fact that Egypt has resumed its exportation (for cotton growing is not a new, though it has been for some time a neglected, branch of Egyptian agriculture) would seem to justify this apprehension—and we say apprehension, because to our planters it would become matter of very serious reflection, if, owing to any considerable increase of this staple from unaccustomed sources, the price should be materially diminished from that which it has latterly borne. The actual condition of the Brazils, disturbed by political contentions, and ruled by unsettled authorities, must, for a time, counteract the natural productiveness of those fine countries; but in that quarter too, we are, at some not distant day, both in the articles of cotton and tobacco, to meet with a competition which must, of necessity, reduce the price of these commodities raised in the United States. The fact too, that the Portuguese yet persevere in the Slave trade, and can therefore furnish the Brazils, with this sort of labor, at the cheapest rate, we say cheap with reference to money, not (as will be readily believed,) to consequences, or religion or justice, may serve to give confirmation to this suggestion. Hence, it would seem to follow, that the property in cotton estates in this country will not probably be henceforth as productive as it has been; and as the cotton lands are, for the most part, unfit for other cultivation, it may soon become a necessary subject of investigation with the planter, how to reduce the expences of production, so as still to keep them below the diminishing prices of the produce.

*N. Y. American.*

*MARRIED,*

In Robeson county, on the 19th ult. by James M'Neill, Esq. Mr. *James Conly*, to Mrs. *Polly M'Millian*, widow of the late Peter M'Millian.

# Marine News.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

*From the Cape-Fear Recorder, June 28.*

ARRIVED,

British schr. Chart, Dougall, from Kingston, (Jam.) in ballast, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

British schr. Renown, Milloy, from Falmouth, (Jam.) Rum, sugar, coffee, mahogany, specie, &c. to Cogswell and Dickinson.

Schr. Union, Lovell, from Charleston, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Sloop Hope, Grimes, from Charleston

CLEARED,

Brig Romp, Scott, for Havana, by E. Winslow.

Schr. Azora, Smith, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Cravan, Babbidge, for Port-au-Prince, by Stow and Whittier.

Schr. Boxet, Mayo, for Philadelphia.

# PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

| MERCHANDIZE. | Qua'ty rated. | From D. C. | To D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, Fresh in Market | lb. | 5 | 5½ |
| Beef, Northern | bbl. | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| BRANDY, Cognac, | gallon. | 1 0 | 1 50 |
| Apple, | do | 45 | 55 |
| Peach, | do. | 50 | 75 |
| Bacon, - - | lb. | 8½ | 10 |
| Beeswax, - - | do. | 30 | 32 |
| Butter, - - | do | 15 | 25 |
| Bagging - | yard, | 30 | 35 |
| Coffee, Prime Green, | lb. | 28 | 30 |
| 2d & 3d qual. | do | 00 | 00 |
| Candles, Mould, | do | 15 | 16 |
| Spermaceti, | do | | |
| Cotton, - - | do | 10½ | 12 |
| Corn, - - | bushel | 60 | 65 |
| Copperas - | lb. | 3½ | 4 |
| Flax - | do | 15 | 17 |
| Flaxseed, Rough, | bushel | | |
| Flour, Fine, - | barrel. | $7 | 7 25 |
| Superfine, | do | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Fish, Herrings | do | 6 00 | |
| Mullet - | do | | |
| Feathers - | lb | 40 | |
| Gin, Holland, - | gallon, | 90 | 1 10 |
| Country, - | do | 43 | 45 |
| Ginger - | lb. | 6 | 10 |
| Glass, Amer. 3 by 10 | 50 feet | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| 10 by 12 | do | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Bottles | groce | 12 00 | |
| Hydes, Buenos Ayres, | lb. | | |
| West India, | do | | |
| Iron, - - | 100 lb. | 4 50 | 5 25 |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 2 50 | |
| Flotant | do | 3 00 | |
| Lime, - - | cask. | 2 00 | 3 00 |
| Lard - | lb. | 8 | 10 |
| Leather, Skirting | do | 35 | 37½ |
| Sole | do | 28 | 30 |
| Bridle | side | 3 00 | 5 00 |
| Lead, Bar - | lb. | 8 | 9 |
| Logwood - | 100 lb | 3 00 | |
| Molasses, - | gallon, | 38 | 40 |
| Nutmegs - | lb. | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Nails, Cut, Assorted | do | 8 | 9 |
| Wrought | do | | |
| Nankeens, Blue | piece, | 1 40 | |
| Yellow | do | 60 | 65 |
| Shingles | 1000 | 2 00 | |
| Oats - | bush | 35 | 40 |
| Oil, Curriers | barrel. | 20 00 | 25 00 |
| Linseed | gallon. | 85 | 1 00 |
| Pork - | barrel. | 11 00 | 13 00 |
| Porter, London, | dozen, | 3 75 | |
| Philadelphia, | do | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Pepper, - | lb. | 24 | 26 |
| Pimento, - | do | 25 | 27 |
| Plaster Paris, | ton | 7 50 | 10 00 |
| Powder, Duponts, | Keg, | 7 00 | 8 00 |
| Others, | do | | |
| Paints, White Led | do | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Spanish Brown | do | 2 00 | 2 80 |
| Yellow Ochre | do | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Rum, Jamaica, | gallon, | 80 | 1 10 |
| Wind. Island. | do | 70 | 80 |
| New-England, | do | 40 | 45 |
| Rice, - - | 100 lb. | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Raisins - | box, | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Rags - | lb. | | |
| Shot, - - | Bag, | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Sugar, Mus. Prime, | 100 lb. | 9 00 | 10 00 |
| Common, | do | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Loaf, - | lb | 17 | 20 |
| Salt, Liverpool, | bush. | 00 | 90 |
| Turks Island, | do | 65 | 75 |
| St. Ubes, &c. | do | 65 | 75 |
| Salts, Epsom | lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Glauber | do | 7½ | |
| Steel, American | do | 8 | 9 |
| E. Blistered | do | 14 | 16 |
| German | do | 15 | 18 |
| Salt-Petre - | do | 12½ | 20 |
| Tallow, - | do | 8 | 9 |
| Tea, Imp. and Gunp. | do | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Hyson, - | do | 1 00 | 1 20 |
| Tobacco, Leaf, | 100 lb | 2 75 | 3 50 |
| Manufactured, | do | 5 00 | 20 |
| Tin, ½ x - | box | 16 00 | 17 50 |
| Verdigris - | lb. | 65 | |
| Wheat, - - | bush. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Whiskey, - - | gallon. | 35 | 40 |
| Wine, Madeira, L. P | do | 2 50 | 4 |
| Sicily Madeira, | do | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Teneriffe, | do | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Port, | do | 2 00 | 3 25 |
| Malaga | do | 65 | 85 |

REMARKS.

No alteration, of any importance, has taken place since the last publication. Cotton still continues scarce and in demand—sales have been made at 12 50. Some small parcels of new Wheat have been brought in—it sells readily at 1 60. New Flour 7 50. Groceries continue at our last quotations, with the exception of a little rise on Molasses. The steam Boat Henrietta arrived on Sunday, with a full freight, and two tow boats, likewise full. The North Carolina is on the way up, together with twelve other boats and flats belonging to the Steam Boat company, all full.

*Wilmington, June 28.*

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 10 to 11; Flour, superfine, $7 50 to 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 30 to 31; Tar, 95 to 1; Pitch, 1 75 *a* 2; Turpentine, to 2 75 3; Bacon, 8 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 26 to 27; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 *a* 6; Sugar, 7 50 *a* 8 50; Tobacco, 3 *a* 3 25; Whiskey, Rye, 37.


## FISH!

**100** Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (prime,)
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
*July* 2, 1823.—4t8

## The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, would be preferred; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.
8w12 WALTER F. LEAK.
*Richmond Co. Grassy Island.*
*on Pee Dee River.*

## Committed

TO the jail of Cumberland county, a negro Girl who calls herself *Polly Holland*, and says she belongs to Francis Lile, of Wake county N. Carolina. Said negro girl is of a dark complexion, and has a scar on her breast, something like a burn. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY,
*Jailor.*
*July* 1, 1823.—*5

## Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, $6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

*Wm. Hamilton.*

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:1y.


## Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following Lots and Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, for the year 1821.

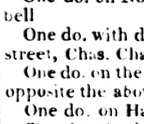
One-eighth acre lot, improved, near Joe Sampsons, given in by Lydia Bass $0 15½
One improved lot on north street, given in by Betsy Burkloe 0 62
Two hundred and three acres on the gum branch, Daniel Blacks 1 70
One unimproved lot on Hillsborough street, given in by J. Campbell 0 15½
Three fifths of three acres, formerly Nathan Pearces, at Campbellton landing, given in by J. Dickson 0 62
One lot 40 by 50 feet, on cool spring street, by do. 0 15 1-2
One unimproved lot fronting cool spring street, and Starks ally, by do. 0 15 1-2
One quarter acre lot, formerly Leonards, on Person and Russel streets, given in by do. 0 7 1-2
One lot 40 feet front, back of the brick row, given in by do. 0 7 1-2
Three lots 63 feet front, in James Bakers plan, on Hay mount 0 7 1-2
One lot on Rowan street, given in by Jacob Eddy 0 6 1-2
One improved lot near the poplar spring, by Moreto 3 10
Five hundred acres on Hectors creek, 300 acres on Rockfish do. 2 65 1-2
One hundred and eighteen acres on Gillespie and Mumford streets, given in by Susanna Mumford, for R. Mumfords estate 9 30
Five hundred acres on Sandy Run, given in by do. 1 55
One lot unimproved, in Campbellton, by do. 0 7 1-2
One improved lot on Bow street, given in by James P. Wilson, as the property of Mary Wilson. 4 65
Three acres on Ramsay street, given in by Elizabeth Windham 0 46 1-2
One hundred and twenty two acres on west side of cross creek, given in by R. Raiford 0 75 1-2
Eighty acres on the head of Walker's branch, by do. 4 92
Seven acres on the back of Dolphin Davis', unimproved, given in by William Russel, or John Russel 1 8 1-2
Three acres at Clarendon bridge given in by do. 0 93
Three thousand acres between Rockfish and Drowning creek, as Angus Gilchrists 0 93
Two hundred and twenty five acres between half swamp and Rockfish, as Wm. Stuart, 0 67
One hundred and fifty acres on Little river, Neill Smith 1 51
Two hundred acres on the Yadkin road, Daniel McArthurs 0 47
Two hundred and twenty five acres on little Rockfish, Duncan Colquhouns 34
Eighty-eight acres on the Indian branch or camp, Wm. McKenzie 0 15
One hundred acres on the Gallbury, John Munoys 0 31
Two thousand three hundred and five acres on Willis' creek Jas. Simps 6 20

*The following are unlisted, and subject to a double tax.*

One unimproved lot on the corner of Russel and Patterson streets, formerly the property of Henry Branson 0 77 1-2
Two do. adjoining the above, formerly Branson 0 62
Fifty acres adjoining Avers, by do. 15 1-2
One improved lot in Campbellton, Chas. Broadfoots 0 55
One do. on Bow street, joining Dr. McKay, Bolithas 1 39 1-2
One do. on Old street, joining Clark and Pattillo, do.
One do. on North street, Molly Campbell 0 31
One do. with dwelling-house, on Union street, Chas. Chalmers 7 75
One do. on the east side of Union street, opposite the above, with stable do. 62
One do. on Hay mount do. 0 31
Two hundred and sixty-seven acres on Buckhead creek do. 1 65
One lot and store house, on Person st. Eliza Halls 3 67 1-2
Nine hundred acres on Rockfish, formerly D. Jordans 2 79
One lot and dwelling, on North street, James Kervan 0 93
One lot 66 feet front, on Cool spring street, formerly Wm. Lauders 1 55
Eighty-seven acres near Rockfish Wm. Lauders 0 37
One half acre lot on Groves and Ann street, formerly Jacob Levy 0 46 1-2
One half do on North street, do. 15 1-2
One lot on Hay street, joining Fayet, ditto 7 75
One do. with stable, on Hillsborough street, do. 0 31
One do. 153 feet by 151 feet, on Hillsborough street, do. 0 31
One do. 88 do. by 133 feet, on do. 23
One do. 40 by 100 feet, on do. 0 75 1-4
One do. 60 by 20 feet, on do. 0 23
One do. 200 by 114 feet, on do. 0 15 1-2
One do. and warehouse, on Bow street 3 10
½ do. on Hillsborough street 0 15 1-2
Seventeen and nine-tenths acres on above, Harrington Hill 0 31
Two lots and dwellings in Campbellton, Catharine Livingston 0 38
One do. on Hay street, joining Cants, Duncan Murchison 1 55
Seventy acres on the north side of Person street, below Blunts creek, the property of Mark Russel 6 20
One lot and half the grist mill, on Blunts creek do. 1 55
One lot and improvement, on Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Archibald Ochiltree 3 10
One lot joining the above, owner not known 1 55
One lot with four store houses, on the south side of Hay street, formerly Bowels or Ochiltrees 9 30
Five hundred acres on the head of the Raft swamp, heirs of C. Linsay 1 55

ALEX. M'KAY, *Late Sh'ff.*
June 24, 1823. 5:5w.


## Saddle Horse for sale.



A handsome chesnut sorrel HORSE (with Saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound, and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state.—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to
DAVID WALKER.
April 17. 46:tf.

## Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper-Mill.
June 26, 1823. 4:6w


## Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following lands, or so much as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1821.

Seventy-seven acres on Hollingsworth's creek, given in by Wm. Anderson, jr. 20½ cts.
Four hundred and forty seven acres on Sandy creek, given in by David Culbreath 70
One hundred acres on Buck creek, given in by do. for the heirs of Niven Culbreath 16
Fifty acres on Great Swamp or creek, given in by Jesse Dukeminier 5
One hundred acres joining Armstrong and others, given in by John Culbreath 1 55
Fifty acres on Black river, given in by Hugh Wright 77
Two hundred and fifty acres joining above, given in by Archibald Wright 41
Four thousand five hundred acres on Harrison's creek, given in by John Dickson, agent for Conrad J. Grazier 2 79
Fifty acres on Cut Swamp, given in by Dickson for Archibald Culbreath 16
Sixty-six acres on Lock's creek, given in by Dickson for John Antry 31
Three hundred acres on the great swamp, one hundred and forty do. on Sampson road 2 79
Four hundred and twenty-five acres on Sandy creek, fifty do. on Sugg's creek 70
Thirty six acres near James Blues, 23½
do. on flat swamp 69
Eight hundred acres on Rockfish 77

GEO. W EVANS, *Dep. Sh'ff.*
*for Alex. M'Kay, late Sheriff.*
June 3, 1823.—5t9


## For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12. 2:tf.

## Poetry.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

The admirers of the productions of Selleck Osborn, Esq. will be pleased with the following elegant little effusion, (never before published) which was occasioned by his seeing two young ladies frolicking in a garden, and was found next day deposited in a bed of flowers; it partakes highly of that tenderness and sentiment so conspicuous in his lyric writings.

Sweet playful sisters—twins of joy!
Pure hearts, with guileless pleasure beating—
May fate withhold unblest alloy,
Nor cloud the morn of youth so fleeting:
While pleased I see those cherub forms,
Thus gambol innocently sportive,
I breathe a prayer that no rude storms
May make their budding hopes abortive.
Happy the favor'd youth for whom
Alone those lips shall smile so sprightly!
For them life's gayest flowers shall bloom,
For them will gladness beam most brightly.
*Life's a dull dance!* but stepp'd with you,
'Twould move to notes of livelier measure:—
And heavy care would alter too,
Or take the silken wings of pleasure!
Who, that enjoy'd your cherub smiles,
Would care a fig for fortune frowning?
Who would not covet cares and toils,
Which you with such rewards were crowning!
When *grief's hard frost* descends on man,
The genial stream of life congealing,
You, smiling charmers, only can
Restore the *frozen heart to feeling.*

## Miscellaneous.

EXTRACTS

*From Sketches of the Domestic Manners and Institutions of the Romans.*

Funeral Rites—Inhumation—Custom of burning the dead—attentions to the dying—The last obsequies—Sepulture—The funeral pyre—Sacrifices—Gladiatorial combats—Mourning—Tombs—Monumental inscriptions.

The simple affections of nature, independently of all civil and moral obligations, have, in every stage of Society, dictated the last attentions to the remains of departed friends. Neither law nor religion has prescribed the forms in which they are paid. They grow out of sentiments of public decorum & private regard, and springing rather from the heart than from the mind, are sanctioned by one commonfeeling; while the solemnity by which they are surrounded guards them from the innovations to which the less impressive actions of life are exposed.—Thus, they survive the common usages of society; exist when customs coeval with them have ceased; and are but slowly exchanged for newer ceremonies.

During the greater part of the commonwealth, the only mode of disposing of the dead, among the Romans, was by inhumation. At a very remote period, it is said to have been customary with them, to inter the chief persons in a family in their own houses, to which has been attributed much of that superstitious awe of departed spirits which formed so prominent a feature in the Roman character.— But the fact itself not only rests upon rather weak authority, but is in contradiction with with one of their most settled prejudices; and the consequence deduced from it may, with more probability, be attributed to the form of their religion, and to that bias of the mind to dwell on supernatural objects which seems to belong to all unenlightened ages.

The custom of burning the dead, though very anciently practised among the Greeks, and of great antiquity among the Romans, was not generally adopted by the latter until towards the close of the republic; but it afterwards became universal, and was continued uninterruptedly, until the introduction of christianity, soon after which, it gradually fell into disuse.

Although the anxious solicitude with which affection guards departing friends—immutable as our nature, and influenced by the vicissitudes of fashion—has been the same in every age, and every clime, yet the very impulse which directs it has given birth to various forms, as final demonstrations of respect and tokens of regard. Among the Romans, the bed of the dying was never abandoned to hireling attendants, but was surrounded by relatives and intimates, who lavished every endearing attention due to the melancholy occasion. As life began to ebb, they, in succession, and in accents of the deepest sorrow, bade a long farewell to their expiring friend; and, when the last awful moment approached, the nearest relation present closed the eyes, while, from an idea that the soul was exhaled in the last sigh, he bent over the body to catch the parting breath. The corpse was then bathed and perfumed; dressed in the most costly robes belonging to the deceased; and laid out in the vestibule,* on a couch strewed with flowers, with the feet towards the outer door, which was shaded with branches of cypress.

From that strange mixture of celestial attributes and earthly propensities in which the heathen mythology clothed its deities, it was a received opinion, that Charon would not convey the departed spirit across the Styx without payment of an ancient toll to which he had become entitled by long established usage: a small coin was, in consequence, placed in the mouth of the deceased, to satisfy the demand of the stern ferryman.

The funeral took place by torch light. The corpse was carried with the feet foremost, on an open bier covered with the richest cloth, and borne by the nearest relatives and most distinguished friends. The procession was regulated by a director of the ceremonies, attended by lictors dressed in black and bearing their faces inverted; and, if the deceased had been a military man, the insignia of his rank were displayed: and the corps to which he had belonged marched in the train with their arms reversed. The body was preceded by the image of the deceased, together with those of his ancestors; then went musicians with wind instruments of a large size and deeper tone than those used on less solemn occasions, and mourning women who were hired to sing his praises; before whom were dancers and Buffoons, one of whom represented the character of the dead man, and endeavored to imitate his manner when alive. The family of the deceased followed the bier in deep mourning; the sons with their heads covered, the daughters unveiled and with their hair dishevelled, magistrates without their badges, and patricians without their ornaments: his freedmen with the cap of liberty on their heads, closed the procession.

The obsequies of persons of rank were distinguished by a funeral oration in their honor, which was pronounced over the body by some near friend.—This ceremony took place in the forum, and was, during the republic, a mark of consideration conferred only on distinguished personages, and by order of the senate; but, under the emperors, it became general, as a tribute of private respect and affection, and was bestowed on women as well as men.

While the practice of sepulture prevailed, the body was either interred without a coffin, or deposited in a sarcophagus, the form of which was that of a deep chest. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the sepulchre was strewed with flowers, and the mourners took a last farewell of the honored remains. The attendants were then sprinkled with water by a priest, to purify them from the pollution which the ancients supposed to be communicated by any contact with a corpse, and all were dismissed.

When the custom of burning the body was introduced, a funeral pyre of wood and other combustible materials, was raised in the semblance of an altar, on which the bier was placed, with the corpse outstretched upon it, and the eyes opened. The procession then moved slowly round to the sound of solemn music, while the mourning matrons who attended—

'With baleful cypress and blue fillets crown'd,
With eyes dejected, and with hair unbound,'

chanted a requiem to the deceased; and the nearest relative, advancting from the train with a lighted torch, and averting his face from the body, set fire to the awful pile. Perfumes and spices were then thrown into the blaze by the surrounding friends, and when the fire was extinguished, the embers were quenched with wine. The ashes were then collected, and enclosed in an urn of costly workmanship, which was afterwards deposited in the mausoleum of the family. When the solemnities were in honor of a man of high rank, they were accompanied with much military pomp; and if a soldier, his arms, and the spoils he had taken from the enemy, were added to the funeral fire.

It was a received opinion among the ancients, that the manes of the deceased were propitiated by blood: wherefore it was always their custom to slaughter, on the tomb of the deceased, those animals to which he was, while living, most attached; and in the more remote, and barbarous ages, men were the victims of this horrid superstition:

"Arms, trappings, horses; by the hearse were led
In long array—the achievements of the dead.
Then pinion'd, with their hands behind, appear
The unhappy captives, marching in the rear.
Appointed offerings in the victor's name,
To sprinkle with their blood, the funeral flame."

*Dryden's Virgil* Æn b. xi.

Nor were these human sacrifices always confined to captives taken in war; domestic slaves were sometimes immolated to their masters, and there are instances on record of friends having thus devoted themselves from motives of affection. In process of time this savage rite gave way to one scarcely less revolting, and in lieu of it they adopted that of the gladiatorial combats, which continued, until their final abolition, to form part of the last solemnities.*

The period of mourning, on the part of men, or of distant relatives, was short. Widows were bound to mourn for their husbands during an entire year. But the edict which ordained this outward demonstration of respect to the memory of their deceased lords, was promulgated when the year consisted of only ten lunar months, and the widows—doubtless nourishing in their bosoms "that grief which passeth show"—were ever satisfied to construe the law according to its strictest acceptation. The mourning, therefore, lasted, in fact, only nine calendar months, during which time they laid aside every kind of ornament, and dressed, during the time of the republic, in black, but afterwards in white.

Neither sepulchre, nor the more common obsequies, were allowed within the walls of the city, except to the vestal virgins, and to some families of high distinction whose ancestors had acquired that privilege as a public testimony of their services to the state.—This prohibition was not alone dictated by precaution for the health of the inhabitants, or for the safety of the town, which might have been endangered, either by putrid exhalations from interred bodies, or by the flames of funeral fires; but, also, by an idea, very generally entertained by the nations of antiquity, that the place in which a corpse was deposited was defiled.

The tombs of military men, and of persons of rank, were usually raised in the field of Mars, and those of individuals of more private station, in the gardens of their villas, or frequently, by the side of the public road, that thus their remains might attract the observation, and their spirit receive the valediction, of the passing traveller. Many of these ancient sepulchres still exist, engraven with various monumental inscriptions recording the virtues of the deceased, and the respect of surviving friends; those of the splendid mausoleums of the great, generally display a pompous detail of the titles and the qualities by which they were distinguished, and are often but faithless memorials of their real character; while the more simple effusions of affection on the lowly tombs of the humble, seldom contain more than a memento to the reader of his own mortality, and to the dead the artless wish—"may the earth lie light on thee!"

"Shades of our sires! O sacred be your rest,
And lightly lie the turf upon your breast!
Flowers round your urns breathe sweets beyond compare,
And spring eternal shed its influence there!

*Gifford's Juvenal*, sat. vii.

*"The vestibule." This must not be understood in the modern acception of the term. It was, in fact, an open space, within the enclosure of the outer wall, but before the house itself. "Locus vacuus ante Januam domus, per quem a via ad Ædes itur." Gell. xvi. c. 5. See chap. iv. p. 54.

*See Pliny's letters, by b. iv. op. 2, and b. vi. ep. 34.

### EXTRACTS

From "Lacon: or many things in few words."

"*Avarice* begets more vices than Priam did children, and like Priam *survives* them all. It starves its keeper to surfeit those who wish him dead; and makes him submit to more mortifications to lose heaven, than the martyr undergoes to gain it. Avarice is a passion full of paradox, a madness full of method; for although the miser is the most mercenary of all beings, yet he serves the worst master more faithfully than some Christians do the best, and will take nothing for it. He falls down and worships the god of this world, but will have neither its pomps, its vanities, nor its pleasures for his trouble. He begins to accumulate treasure as a *mean* to happiness, and by a common but morbid association, he continues to accumulate it as an *end*. He lives poor, to die rich, and is the mere jailor of his house, and the turnkey of his wealth. Impoverished by his gold, he slaves harder to imprison it in his chest, than his brother slave to liberate it from the mine. The avarice of the miser may be termed the grand sepulchre of all his other passions, as they successively decay. But unlike other tombs, it is enlarged by *repletion*, and strengthened by *age*. This latter paradox, so peculiar to this passion, must be ascribed to that love of power so inseparable from the human mind. There are three kinds of power—wealth, strength, and talent; but as old age always weakens, and often destroys the two latter, the aged are induced to cling with the greater avidity to the former. And the attachment of the aged to wealth, *must* be a growing and progressive attachment, since such are not slow in discovering that those same ruthless years which detract so sensibly from the strength of their bodies, and of their minds, serve only to augment and to consolidate the strength of their purse."

"Of modern theorists, Gall and Spurzheim are too ridiculous even to be laughed at; we admire Locke and Hartley for the profundity and ingenuity of their illustrations; and Lavater for his plausibility; Locke, however, was an exception to that paradox so generally to be observed in theorists, who, like Lord Monboddo, are the most credulous of men with respect to what confirms their theory, but perfect infidels as to any facts that oppose it. Mr. Locke, I believe, had no opinions which he would not most readily have exchanged for truth. A traveller shewed Lavater two portraits: the one of a highwayman, who had been broken upon a wheel, the other was the portrait of Kant, the philosopher; he was desired to distinguish between them. Lavater took up the portrait of the *highwayman*, after attentively considering it for some time, "Here," says he, "we have the true philosopher, here is penetration in the eye, and reflection in the forehead; here is cause, and there is effect; here is combination, there is distinction; synthetic lips! and analytic nose." Then turning to the portrait of the *philosopher*, he exclaims, "The calm thinking villain is so well expressed, and so strongly marked in this countenance, that it needs no comment." This anecdote Kant used to tell with great glee. Dr. Darwin informs us, that the reason why the bosom of a beautiful woman is an object of such peculiar delight, arises from hence; that all our first pleasurable sensations of warmth, sustenance, and repose, are derived from this interesting source. This theory had a fair run, until some one happened to reply, that all who were brought up by hand had derived their first *pleasurable sensations* from a different source, and yet that not one of all these, had ever been known to evince any very rapturous or amatory emotions at the sight of a *wooden-spoon!*"

"*Time* is the most undefinable yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning, at once exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its source than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger; and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms, to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument of merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle yet the most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all, nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight, and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise; bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sages discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends."

## Religious.

THE SCRIPTURES,

Superior to all other Books.

The Scriptures contain, independently of a divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, pure morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected within the same compass, from all other books that were ever composed in any age, or in any idiom. The two parts, of which the Scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of compositions, which bear no resemblance, in form or style, to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning. The antiquity of those compositions no man doubts; and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief, that they were genuine predictions, and consequently inspired.

*Sir William Jones.*

In what other writings can we descry those excellencies which we find in the Bible? None of them can equal it in antiquity: for the first penman of the sacred Scripture hath the start of all philosophers, poets and historians, and is absolutely the ancientest writer extant in the world. No writings are equal to those of the Bible, if we mention only the stock of human learning contained in them. Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. Here rhetoricians and orators may be entertained with a more lofty eloquence, with a choicer composure of words, and with a greater variety of style, than any other writers can afford them. Here is a book, where more is understood than expressed, where words are few, but the sense is full and redundant. No books equal this in authority, because it is the word of God himself, and dictated by an unerring Spirit. It excels all other writings in the excellency of its matter, which is the highest, noblest, and worthiest, and of the greatest concern to mankind. Lastly, the Scriptures transcend all other writings in their power and efficacy.

Wherefore, with great seriousness and importunity, I request the reader that he would entertain such thoughts and persuasions as these, that Bible-learning is the highest accomplishment, that this book is the most valuable of any upon earth, that here is a library in one single volume, that this alone is sufficient for us, though all the libraries in the world were destroyed. *Edwards.*

There is not a book on earth so favorable to all the kind, and all the sublime affections, or so unfriendly to hatred and persecution, to tyranny, injustice, and every sort of malevolence, as the Gospel. It breathes nothing throughout but mercy, benevolence, and peace. *Beattie.*


**New Crockery at the old stand.**

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVING taken the house on ... street, lately occupied by ... Tams as a Crockery store, beg ... inform the public, that they have ... hand a general assortment in the ... line and intend keeping a regular ... ply, for which purpose they have ... arrangements with the agents of ... extensive potteries in England. ... Casks, assorted in the best manner ... up at the manufactories, will ... kept on hand, and experienced ... ful packers will be employed, for ... prefer selecting from the shelves.

In addition to the above, they will ... at all times on hand a general ... of Grocies, Wines and Liquors, ... Hardware and Cutlery, all of ... are determined to sell at the low... ket prices.

On consignment, Cases of ... half pieces Irish Linen, sets ... China, at cost and charges, ... Swedes Iron, and twenty barrels ... Porter, in bottles.

*June* 24, 1823.

**Committed**

TO the jail of Cumberland ... mulatto man, who calls himself ... *LIS BOON*; supposed to be a ... feet eleven and a half inches high; ... a scar on his left hand, between ... and middle finger, and says he ... Nash county, in this state.—Also ... latto man who calls himself *JOSIAH ... SON*; about five feet eight inches ... stout made, has two scars on ... arm, one above and the other ... elbow, and a scar between the ... says he served his time with Joseph ... kins, Esq. and waited on ... vernor of the state. Said Mas... himself a free man, but is suppose... a slave.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY.

June 12.

GIVE IN YOUR

**Lists of Taxables.**

THE subscriber is again appointed ... the County Court to take the lists of ... Taxable property in the town and ... of Fayetteville, for the present ... Notice is therefore given to all persons ... concerned, that he will attend ... purpose at his office on the Town ... square in Fayetteville, on Monday ... 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th days of ... next;—also, at same place on Monday ... 28th and Tuesday, the 29th of the ... of July next. Delinquents will be ... by a constable, as usual, and ... selves to a double tax.

D. OCHILTREE, s. c. ...

*Fayetteville* 25. 1823.

**Hillsborough Academy**

AT the late Examination of the ... dents of the Hillsborough Acade... held in presence of the Faculty ... University of this state, fifteen ... Gentlemen were approved on the ... preparatory to the Freshman Class ... six for the Sophomore.

The Exercises of the Academy ... resumed on the last Monday in the ... ent month.

The subscriber has engaged the ... ance of a gentleman, who has taught ... several years in one of the most ... guished classical seminaries in Mary... Idle, dissolute, and profane young ... who may think of resorting to this ... tion, are hereby forewarned, that ... at the Academy, nor in the town, ... morality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of time allotted for ... regular hours for studying at the ... my, under the inspection of the ... are prescribed, morning and evening, ... that the time usually misspent by ... dents at their lodgings will be here... ly employed.

JOHN ROGERS, Principal.

June 16.

**Ran Away**

FROM the subscriber, on the ... the 17th May last, *JOHN*, a ... man, twenty or twenty-one years ... feet six or seven inches high, ... and read, his clothing not recollected. John was purchased in Baltimore ... Allen, for Benjamin Colquett, ... months past. It is presumed that he ... alter his name and try to pass as free.

Any person apprehending said ... and confining him in any safe jail ... United States, so that I get him, ... information by mail, directed to Mr. ... jamin Colquett, Greensborough, ... shall be liberally rewarded, and all ... sonable expenses paid.

ZACHARIAH JONES.

June 12.

**State of North Carolina,**

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions*

APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of ... lying on Millcreek, joining ... sons, Christopher McRae & others, ... taining 1396 Acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant ... Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property ... vied on, subject to the plaintiff's ... judgment when obtained; and ... publication be made in the ... Observer and Fayetteville Gazette ... for three months, that the defendant ... come forward on or before the next ... session of this Court, to be held ... the Court-house in Wadesborough, ... on the second Monday in July next, ... then and there to replevy and plead, ... otherwise judgment will be rendered ... nal against him.

W. DISMUKES, C. C. ...

49.3

**Will be Sold,**

AT auction, on Thursday, the ... next, at the Town House, at ... clock, a valuable Horse, Saddle and ... ness, and a few kegs of Powder, the property of Wm. Warden, dec'd. ... sale, six months credit, purchasers ... notes, with approved security.

JOHN McLEAN, *Admr.*

June 19.